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# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.

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First Named Inventor or Application Identifier

KAZUYOSHI SUMIUCHI

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## APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

## ADDRESS TO:

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- ☐ Fee Transmittal Form  
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification Total Pages
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- a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
- b. ☒ Unexecuted for information purposes
- c. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))  
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)  
[Note Box 5 below]
- i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)  
Signed Statement attached deleting inventor(s)  
named in the prior application, see 37 CFR  
1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b)
5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4c is checked)  
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the  
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part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby  
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6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission  
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- a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
- b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
- c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

## ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☐ Power of Attorney
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)  
(Should be specifically itemized)
14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application  
Status still proper and desired
15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)  
(if foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

## 18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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CLAIMS	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
	TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(c))	15 -20 =	0	X \$ 18.00 =	\$ 0.00
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 cfr 1.16(b))	6-3 =	3	X \$ 78.00 =	\$ 234.00
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (if applicable) (37 CFR 1.16(d))			\$260.00 =	\$ 0.00
				BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a))	\$ 760.00
	Total of above Calculations =				\$ 994.00
	Reduction by 50% for filing by small entity (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				
	TOTAL =				\$ 994.00

## 19. Small entity status

- a. ☐ A Small entity statement is enclosed
- b. ☐ A small entity statement was filed in the prior nonprovisional application and such status is still proper and desired.
- c. ☐ Is no longer claimed.

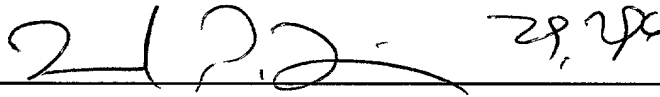
20. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ 994.00 to cover the filing fee is enclosed.

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22. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit overpayments or charge the following fees to Deposit Account No. 06-1205:

- a. ☒ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.16.
- b. ☒ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.17.
- c. ☐ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.18.

## SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED

NAME	Leonard P. Diana
SIGNATURE	
DATE	June 29, 1999

## TITLE OF THE INVENTION

### IMAGE PROCESSING APPARATUS AND METHOD

#### 5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

660430" 32624860  
The present invention relates to an image  
processing apparatus and method thereof, and more  
particularly, to an image processing apparatus and  
10 method thereof for performing conversion processing on  
image data by interpolation operation based on a  
conversion table, and a recording medium where data  
related to the image processing is recorded.

When image output is performed by a color printer  
15 or the like, color conversion is necessary. For instance,  
when R, G and B image data representing an image  
displayed on a computer monitor is outputted to a color  
ink-jet printer, the R, G and B image data need to be  
converted to C, M, Y and K signals for expressing ink  
20 colors used by the color ink-jet printer. As a color  
conversion method, matrix operation has conventionally  
been employed.

However, color conversion utilizing matrix  
operation has well-known disadvantages, such as  
25 insufficient color representation. For instance, when  
colors of an image displayed on a monitor are converted

to colors of a printing image, color conversion characteristics must be precisely simulated. However, color conversion using matrix operation is far from satisfactory for such requirement.

5           In view of this, a lookup table interpolation method is available where a color conversion table is prepared in advance, and converted image data is obtained by interpolation operation based on the conversion table. For instance, Display and Imaging (SCI,  
10 Volume 2, Number 1, 1993, p17-25) discloses cubic interpolation using eight neighboring points, prism interpolation using six neighboring points, tetrahedron interpolation using four neighboring points and so on.

When such interpolation using a lookup table (LUT)  
15 is performed, there is a disadvantage in that the data size for a LUT becomes large. For instance, in the interpolation processing for outputting C, M, Y and K image data, assuming that a conversion table is divided into 16 grid points, wherein each color component data  
20 at each grid point has 8 bits, data having  $4 \times 17 \times 17 \times 17 = 19652$  bytes are necessary.

Furthermore, in the case of a color ink-jet printer which realizes high precision image quality, seven colors of ink, including three c, m and y low  
25 density colors in addition to the conventional four colors (C, M, Y and K), are used. Therefore, the LUT

data size for color conversion is further increased.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is made in consideration of  
5 the above situation, and has as its object to provide an  
image processing apparatus and method thereof which can  
keep the memory capacity necessary for storing a  
conversion table for image data conversion small, and a  
recording medium.

10 To attain the above object, the present invention  
provides an image processing apparatus for generating  
image data to be outputted by using data conversion, the  
apparatus comprising: first storage means for storing  
compressed conversion table data having compressed grid  
15 point data of a conversion table arranged by color  
components which are used to construct the image data to  
be outputted; expansion means for expanding the  
compressed conversion table data; and conversion means  
for performing the data conversion by interpolation  
20 operation based on the expanded conversion table data.

Furthermore, the present invention provides an  
image processing method for generating image data to be  
outputted by using data conversion, the method  
comprising the steps of: expanding compressed conversion  
25 table data having compressed grid point data of a  
conversion table arranged by color components which are

used to construct the image data to be outputted; and performing the data conversion by interpolation operation based on the expanded conversion table data.

Furthermore, the present invention provides a data  
5 processing method for processing data used in data conversion, the method comprising the steps of:  
inputting conversion table data where combinations of plural color component data are arranged by grid points; sorting the conversion table data in a color component  
10 unit; and compressing the sorted conversion table data.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate  
15 the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification,  
20 illustrate embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an image processing apparatus according to an embodiment of the  
25 present invention;

Fig. 2A is an example of coordinate setting in a

conversion table;

Figs. 2B and 2C are tables showing input data for each grid point in a conversion table;

Fig. 3 is an explanatory view of data arrangement  
5 in compressed conversion table data;

Fig. 4 is a data configuration stored in a LUT data buffer;

Fig. 5 is a flowchart showing a process executed by a data restoration unit;

10 Fig. 6 is a flowchart showing image processing executed by a color conversion processor; and

Fig. 7 is a flowchart showing a process according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

## 15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail in accordance with the accompanying drawings.

[First Embodiment]

20 Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a construction of an image processing apparatus according to the present embodiment.

Reference numeral 100 denotes a compressed data buffer where compressed LUT data is stored; 101, a data  
25 restoration unit for expanding (restore) the compressed LUT data; 102, a LUT data buffer where the restored LUT

data is stored; and 103, a color conversion processor  
where C, M, Y and K output image data is generated by  
performing interpolation operation on R, G and B input  
image data based on the LUT data stored in the LUT data  
5 buffer 102.

Fig. 6 is a flowchart showing image processing  
executed by the color conversion processor 103. In step  
S11, it is determined based on input R, G and B image  
data that to which of the interpolation solids (small  
10 cubes) shown in Fig. 2A the input image data belongs. In  
accordance with the determination result, eight grid  
points necessary for interpolation, i.e., the grid point  
numbers corresponding to vertices of the interpolation  
solid, are obtained. Then in step S12, a plurality of  
15 grid point data (C, M, Y and K data) corresponding to  
the obtained grid point numbers are read out of the LUT  
data buffer 102. In step S13, cubic interpolation for  
each of the C, M, Y and K color components is performed  
with the use of the read plurality of grid point data  
20 and input image data, and C, M, Y and K output image  
data are generated.

In the LUT data buffer 102, the combination of C,  
M, Y and K data corresponding to the same grid point are  
arranged by grid point numbers as shown in Fig. 4. By  
25 arranging the data as shown in Fig. 4, grid point data  
necessary for interpolation operation can readily be



read. In the present embodiment, one grid point data consists of four bytes. Grid point data for the grid point number  $i$  is obtained by reading, from the LUT data buffer 102, four bytes of data positioned at the  $4i$ -th  
5 from the head address of the LUT data buffer 102. In other words, four bytes of C, M, Y and K data corresponding to one grid point number can be read in single reading operation.

The data restoration unit 101 and color conversion  
10 processor 103 are realized by, for instance, supplying a CPU with a program stored in ROM. Alternatively, image processing according to the present embodiment can also be realized by a driver which supplies a personal computer with a program. In these cases, the LUT data  
15 buffer 102 may be allocated in the RAM or the like serving as a CPU work memory. The compressed data buffer 100 may be stored in a non-volatile memory such as hard disk or the like.

Image data is inputted to the color conversion  
20 processor 103 by an image input device such as an image reader, film reader, digital still camera, or digital video camera or the like, or a storage device including a storage medium such as a magnetic disk or optical disk or the like, through a predetermined interface. Image  
25 data is outputted by the color conversion processor 103 to an image output device such as a CRT or LCD monitor,

printer, film recorder or the like, or a storage device including a storage medium such as a magnetic disk or optical disk or the like, through a predetermined interface. Moreover, image data may be exchanged with a  
5 computer device, connected to the aforementioned image input/output devices or storage device, through a network interface card (NIC). Such network includes, for instance, Ethernet, a network using Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI), a serial bus conforming to the  
10 IEEE 1394 or Universal Serial Bus (USB) or the like.

#### Generation Method of Conversion Table

Described hereinafter is complementary color inversion processing for converting RGB color space of  
15 input image data to CMYK color space of output image data, and a generation method of a conversion table for each color component, for performing 100% under color removal (UCR). Assume that each color component data is expressed by 8 bits (0 to 255).

20

$$K = 255 - \text{MAX}(R, G, B) \quad \dots(1)$$

$$C = (255 - R) - K \quad \dots(2)$$

$$M = (255 - G) - K \quad \dots(3)$$

$$Y = (255 - B) - K \quad \dots(4)$$

25

where function MAX() outputs a maximum value

Fig. 2A shows an example of coordinate setting in a conversion table, and Fig. 2B shows an example of input data for each grid point in a conversion table. Output data corresponding to each grid point data on a one-to-one basis as shown in Fig. 2B is obtained by equations (1) to (4) and is shown in Fig. 2C. The LUT data, indicative of corresponding relations between the grid point numbers and output data (C, M, Y and K) as shown in Fig. 2C, is compressed and stored in the compressed data buffer 100.

The LUT data, compressed and stored in the compressed data buffer 100, is restored to LUT data as shown in Fig. 4 by the data restoration unit 101 as necessary, and stored in the LUT data buffer 102.

Fig. 5 is a flowchart showing a process executed by the data restoration unit 101. In step S1, the compressed LUT data, which has been arranged as shown in Fig. 3 for efficient compression, is read out of the compressed data buffer 100 and expanded. In step S2, the expanded LUT data, which is arranged by color components in order of grid point numbers, is sorted as shown in Fig. 4. In step S3, the sorted data is stored in the LUT data buffer 102. For the LUT data compression method, for instance, the widely used Pack-bit method may be used, where data is compressed at a greater compression rate if the same data consecutively continues.

Herein, the LUT data stored in the compressed data buffer 100 is arranged by color components in order of grid point numbers as shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 3 shows that 125 bytes of each of the C, M, Y and K grid point data are compressed into i, j, k and m bytes respectively. More specifically,  $i < 125$ ,  $j < 125$ ,  $k < 125$ , and  $m < 125$ .

The advantage of arranging LUT data by color components in order of grid point numbers as shown in Fig 3 is in that, for instance, with regard to the grid points 120 to 124 (see Fig. 2C), since this portion changes its color from simple yellow ((C, M, Y, K) = (0, 0, 255, 0)) to white ((C, M, Y, K) = (0, 0, 0, 0)), only the Y data has a value other than 0 while C, M and K data all have 0. Therefore, when the C, M and K data are arranged by color components in order of grid point numbers as shown in Fig. 3, the value 0 consecutively continues, thus improving the compression efficiency.

Generally, a portion where output image data is expressed by primary colors (cyan, magenta and yellow) and secondary colors (red, green and blue) contains no black component K. Therefore, at least K data is continuously 0. For instance, a portion which changes its color from red ((C, M, Y, K) = (0, 255, 255, 0)) to magenta ((C, M, Y, K) = (0, 255, 0, 0)) is expressed by M and Y data; thus, C and K data continuously have 0. Such tendency is not limited to color conversion by the

complementary color inversion process or 100% UCR process, but occurs in other color conversion methods.

Therefore, when the LUT data is arranged by color components in order of grid point numbers and compressed, the chance of having continuous 0 data is increased. In other words, compared to a case of arranging LUT data by grid point numbers as shown in Fig. 4, i.e., C0, M0, Y0, K0, C1, M1, Y1, K1, C2, . . . . , the LUT data arrangement shown in Fig. 3 considerably improves the compression rate. Accordingly, the storage capacity of the compressed data buffer 101 where compressed LUT data is stored can be efficiently used.

In the above description, input color space is RGB color space and output color space is CMYK color space. However, the present embodiment is also applicable to CMYKcmy color space of a color inkjet printer capable of precise printing, which employs C, M, Y and K dark colors and c, m and y light colors. For instance, in a case where an image is formed in the CMYKcmy color space, high density of the image is expressed by dark C, M, Y and K ink while low density of the image is expressed by light c, m and y ink. Therefore, output image data for the high density portion mostly has 0 data for c, m and y colors, while output image data for the low density portion mostly has 0 data for C, M, Y and K colors. Thus, the LUT data in the CMYKcmy color space includes

continuous 0 data more often than that in the CMYK color space, and the LUT data compression efficiency is further improved. According to the present embodiment, the LUT data compression efficiency can be improved not only in the case of CMYKcmy color space, but also in a case of performing color conversion into a color space inclusive of a large number of color components.

Moreover, in order to simplify the description, conversion from RGB color space into CMYK color space is performed by complementary color conversion (inversion) process and 100% UCR processing in the above description. However, any method of color conversion may be employed, i.e., the relation between input image data and output image data in each grid point may be anything.

Furthermore, an interpolation method of a conversion table for color conversion is not limited to cubic interpolation, but may be other interpolation methods using other shapes of interpolation medium, such as triangular prism interpolation or oblique triangular prism interpolation described in pages 347 to 350 in "The 1993, 24th Image Engineering Conference Papers", or tetrahedron interpolation disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2-87192 or the like.

Moreover, LUT data stored in the compressed data buffer 100 is not limited to one table, but a plurality of compressed LUT data can be stored by providing the

compressed data buffer 100 in a database form. Further, color space of input/output image data is not limited to RGB and CMYK, but may be YIQ, L\*a\*b\*, XYZ color space or the like.

5           If output image data corresponding to input image data of each grid point is stored in unit of the grid point, the data buffer would include data arrays of different color components, which are less likely to have the same data consecutively. Thus, LUT data  
10           compression efficiency considerably declines. Furthermore, in a case of storing a plurality of LUT data as a LUT database, a problem arises in that a large capacity of the storage device is required. In  
15           comparison, according to the present embodiment, since output image data corresponding to input image data of each grid point is stored in unit of color component, the same data consecutively continues. Therefore, when performing conversion on image data by using LUT  
20           interpolation operation, LUT data compression efficiency is improved, and the storage capacity for storing LUT data can be saved.

#### [Second Embodiment]

25           Hereinafter, an image processing apparatus according to the second embodiment of the present invention is described. Note that in the second

embodiment, with regard to components substantially the same as those of the first embodiment, the same reference numeral is assigned and detailed description thereof will be omitted.

- 5           The second embodiment describes a case where the image processing shown in the first embodiment is applied to a printer driver.

Printers used lately must be designed while taking into consideration of the fact that images are formed on  
10   print media having various characteristics, e.g., regular paper, gloss paper, gloss film and so forth. In order to realize excellent color reproducibility in such print media of various characteristics, it is necessary to prepare a LUT having conversion characteristics  
15   corresponding to each of these characteristics of the print media.

An image formed by a printer may include a plurality of objects, e.g., photographs, graphics or the like, whose preferable color reproduction method is  
20   different. For instance, tonality and color continuity are important for photographs, while reproduction of bright colors is important for graphics since bright colors are preferentially used in graphics.

Therefore, in order to output high quality images,  
25   LUTs having conversion characteristics suitable to the objects included in input images must be prepared. In



other words, in order to obtain high quality output images from a printer, an extremely large amount of LUTs are necessary for various conditions. Furthermore, a plurality of LUTs must be used in single print operation.

5           Thus, the LUT data compression method described in the first embodiment is used to reduce the memory capacity necessary for storing a plurality of LUTs. In response to a print command, selected plurality of LUTs are expanded according to an image formation condition  
10       instructed manually by a user, thus enabling quick LUT switching.

          Fig. 7 is a flowchart showing an example of the process according to the second embodiment. In step S21, a print command is inputted. For instance, a print  
15       command is inputted to a printer driver by giving print instruction to an application software by a user.

          In step S22, a print medium data, indicative of the print medium on which an image is formed, is inputted. The print medium data is data corresponding to  
20       the type of print medium in default setting, or is selected by a user from a dialogue, which is one of the user interface of the printer driver displayed when the user instructs print operation. If the printer is capable of identifying the type of print medium, the  
25       data indicative of the identified type of print medium is used as the print medium data.

5 In step S23, a plurality of compressed LUT data corresponding to the inputted print medium data are read out of the compressed data buffer 100. The read plurality of compressed LUT data correspond to the print medium data and, for instance, plural types of objects. In step S24, each compressed LUT data is subjected to the process shown in Fig. 5, and the processed data is stored in the LUT data buffer 102.

10 In step S25, color conversion processing using a LUT is performed on the image data which is inputted subsequent to the print command. The color conversion processor 103 determines the type of object which belongs to the input image data by analyzing the input image data, and performs color conversion on the input  
15 image data using a LUT corresponding to the determination result.

As described above, according to the second embodiment, a plurality of LUTs, corresponding to a printing condition inputted along with a print command,  
20 are restored and stored in the LUT data buffer 102. Therefore, complicated color reproduction process which is suitable to the input image can efficiently be performed even when LUTs are stored in a compressed form.

25 [Third Embodiment]

Hereinafter, an image processing apparatus

according to the third embodiment of the present invention is described. Note that in the third embodiment, with regard to components substantially the same as those of the first embodiment, the same reference numeral is assigned and detailed description thereof will be omitted.

The third embodiment describes a LUT changing process. For instance, a printer characteristic changes according to an environment and a passage of time. Thus, in order to always output high quality images by performing the image processing described in the first embodiment by a printer driver, it is necessary to change LUT data according to the changes in the printer characteristics.

The technique of changing LUT data includes calibration. LUT data generation by calibration is a technique of forming a plurality of color patches by a printer, measuring the obtained color patches, and generating LUT data based on the measurement.

In the third embodiment, the LUT data generated by calibration is stored in the compressed data buffer 100 by performing a reversed process of the process shown in Fig. 5. More specifically, LUT data shown Fig. 4, which is generated by calibration, is sorted by color components in order of grid point numbers and compressed, thereby forming compressed LUT data as shown in Fig. 3,

and then stored in the compressed data buffer 100.

Note that the third embodiment is applicable not only to the LUT data changing process, but also to a LUT data addition process.

5       The present invention can be applied to a system constituted by a plurality of devices (e.g., host computer, interface, reader, printer) or to an apparatus comprising a single device (e.g., copying machine, facsimile machine).

10       Further, the object of the present invention can also be achieved by providing a storage medium storing program codes for performing the aforesaid processes to a computer system or apparatus (e.g., a personal computer), reading the program codes, by a CPU or MPU of  
15 the computer system or apparatus, from the storage medium, then executing the program.

In this case, the program codes read from the storage medium realize the functions according to the embodiments, and the storage medium storing the program  
20 codes constitutes the invention.

Further, the storage medium, such as a floppy disk, a hard disk, an optical disk, a magneto-optical disk, CD-ROM, CD-R, a magnetic tape, a non-volatile type memory card, and ROM can be used for providing the  
25 program codes.

Furthermore, besides aforesaid functions according to the above embodiments are realized by executing the program codes which are read by a computer, the present invention includes a case where an OS (operating system) or the like working on the computer performs a part or the entire processes in accordance with designations of the program codes and realizes functions according to the above embodiments.

Furthermore, the present invention also includes a case where, after the program codes read from the storage medium are written in a function expansion card which is inserted into the computer or in a memory provided in a function expansion unit which is connected to the computer, CPU or the like contained in the function expansion card or unit performs a part or the entire process in accordance with designations of the program codes and realizes functions of the above embodiments.

The present invention is not limited to the above embodiments and various changes and modifications can be made within the spirit and scope of the present invention. Therefore, to appraise the public of the scope of the present invention, the following claims are made.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An image processing apparatus for generating  
image data to be outputted by using data conversion,  
5 said apparatus comprising:

first storage means for storing compressed  
conversion table data having compressed grid point data  
of a conversion table arranged by color components which  
are used to construct the image data to be outputted;

10 expansion means for expanding the compressed  
conversion table data; and

conversion means for performing said data  
conversion by interpolation operation based on the  
expanded conversion table data.

15

2. The apparatus according to claim 1, further  
comprising second storage means for storing the expanded  
conversion table data.

20

3. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein  
said data conversion is a process of converting color  
space of image data.

25

4. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein  
said data conversion includes complementary color  
conversion and under color removal.

5. The apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising sorting means for sorting the expanded conversion table data to generate a combination of plural color component data arranged by grid points.

6. The apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising:

input means for inputting a command indicative of print instruction and data indicative of a print medium characteristic; and

control means for expanding a plurality of conversion table data for a plurality of conversion tables corresponding to the data indicative of the print medium characteristic, and performing said data conversion by using a conversion table appropriate for a characteristic of inputted image data.

7. An image processing method for generating image data to be outputted by using data conversion, said method comprising the steps of:

expanding compressed conversion table data having compressed grid point data of a conversion table arranged by color components which are used to construct the image data to be outputted; and

performing said data conversion by interpolation

operation based on the expanded conversion table data.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein  
said data conversion is a process of converting color  
5 space of image data.

9. The method according to claim 7, wherein  
said data conversion includes complementary color  
conversion and under color removal.

10. The method according to claim 7, further  
comprising the step of sorting the expanded conversion  
table data to generate a combination of plural color  
component data arranged by grid points.

11. The method according to claim 7, further  
comprising the step of:

inputting a command indicative of print  
instruction and data indicative of a print medium  
20 characteristic;

expanding a plurality of conversion table data for  
a plurality of conversion tables corresponding to the  
data indicative of the print medium characteristic; and  
performing said data conversion by using a  
25 conversion table appropriate for a characteristic of  
inputted image data.



12. A data processing method for processing data used in data conversion, said method comprising the steps of:

5       inputting conversion table data where combinations of plural color component data are arranged by grid points;

          sorting the conversion table data in a color component unit; and

10       compressing the sorted conversion table data.

13. A computer program product comprising a computer readable medium having computer program code, for generating image data to be outputted by using data  
15       conversion, said product comprising:

          expansion procedure code for expanding compressed conversion table data having compressed grid point data of a conversion table arranged by color components which are used to construct the image data to be outputted;

20       and

          conversion procedure code for performing said data conversion by interpolation operation based on the expanded conversion table data.

25       14. A computer program product comprising a computer readable medium having computer program code

for processing data used in data conversion, said  
product comprising:

input procedure code for inputting conversion  
table data where combinations of plural color component  
5 data are arranged by grid points;

sorting procedure code for sorting the conversion  
table data in a color component unit; and

compression procedure code for compressing the  
sorted conversion table data.

10

15 15. A computer readable medium recording a  
conversion table which is used in image processing for  
generating image data by data conversion, wherein in  
said conversion table, grid point data is arranged by  
color components which are used to construct the image  
data, then compressed and recorded.

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In a color ink-jet printer using seven colors of ink including C, M, Y and K and c, m and y having low  
5 density, the data size of a conversion table used in color conversion is large. In view of this, compressed conversion table data, having compressed grid point data of a conversion table arranged by color components which are used to construct image data, is stored in a  
10 compressed data buffer. Then, the compressed conversion table data is expanded by a data restoration unit. Then, color conversion processor performs color conversion on inputted image data by interpolation operation based on the expanded conversion table data.

15

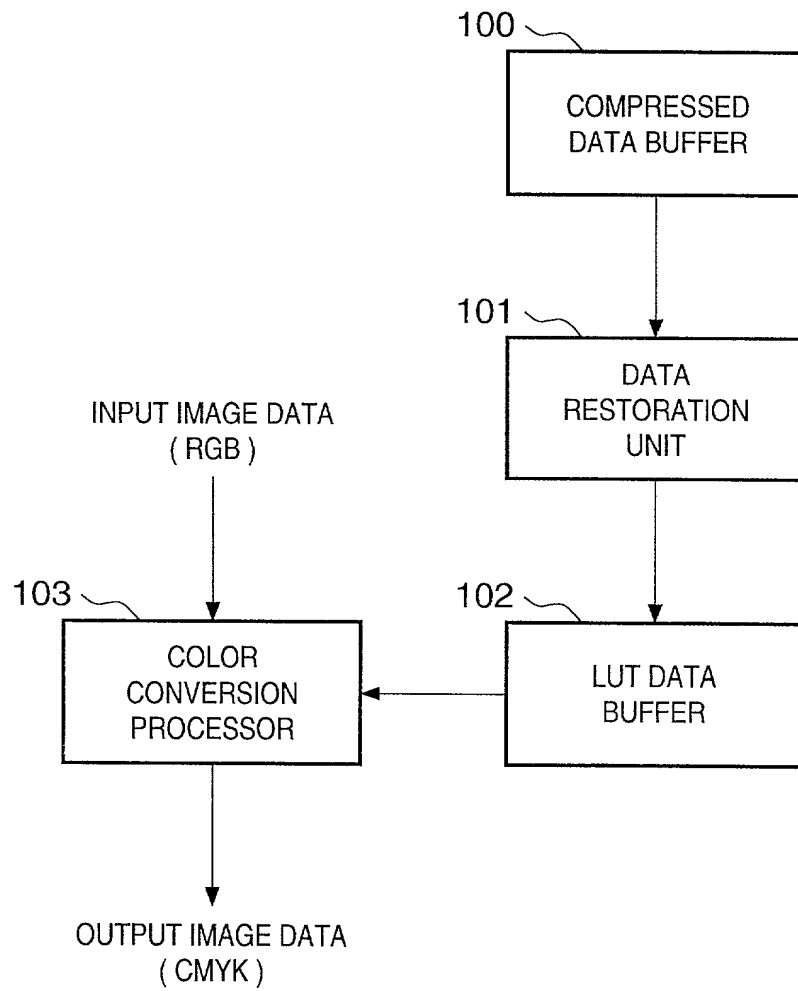
**FIG. 1**

FIG. 2A

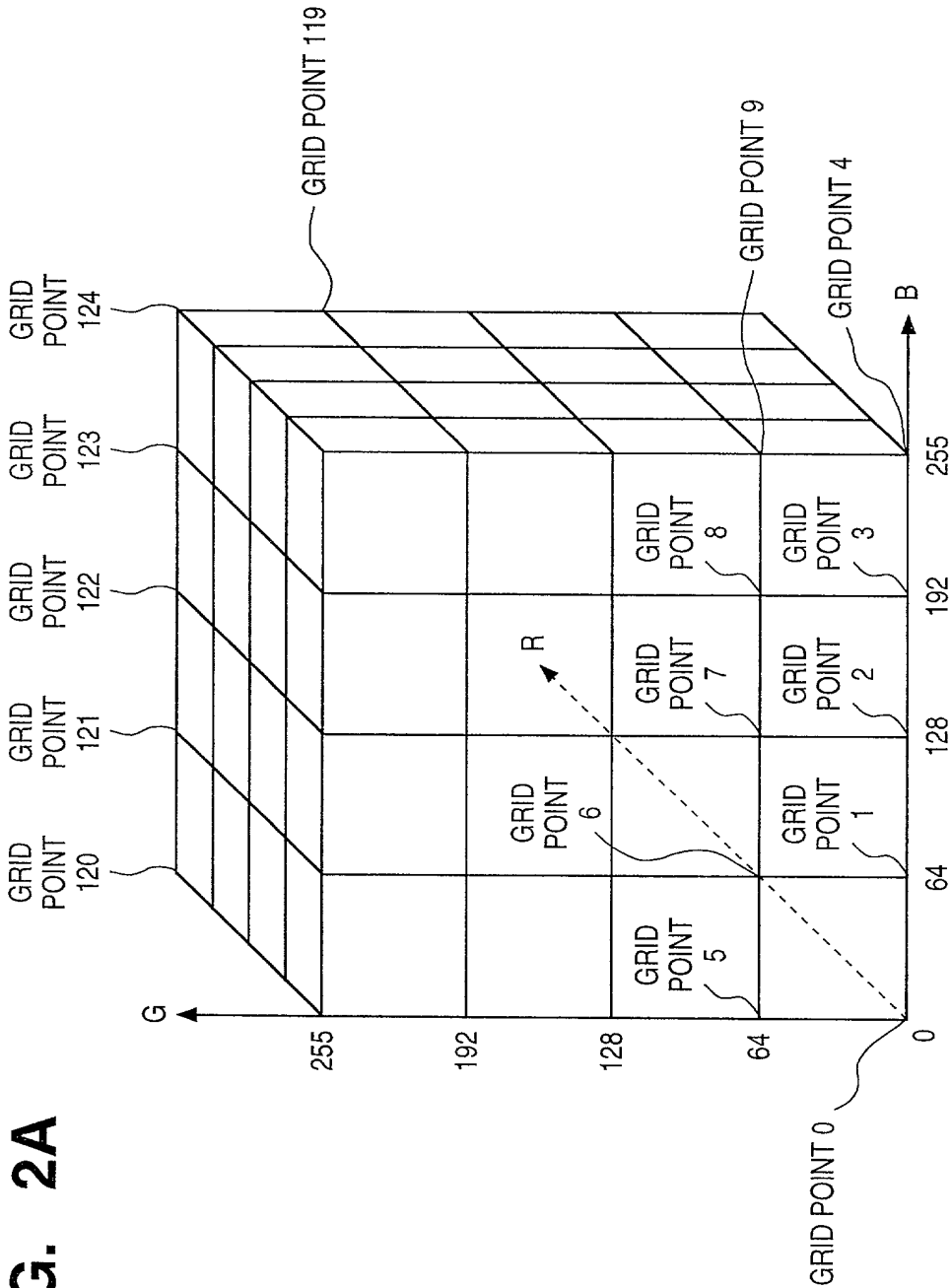


FIG. 2B

GRID POINT NUMBER	R	G	B
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	64
2	0	0	128
3	0	0	192
4	0	0	255
5	0	64	0
6	0	64	64
...	...	...	...
120	255	255	0
121	255	255	64
122	255	255	128
123	255	255	192
124	255	255	255

**FIG. 2C**

GRID POINT NUMBER	C	M	Y	K
0	0	0	0	255
1	64	64	0	191
2	128	128	0	127
3	192	192	0	63
4	255	255	0	0
5	64	0	64	191
6	64	0	0	191
...	...	...	...	...
120	0	0	255	0
121	0	0	191	0
122	0	0	127	0
123	0	0	63	0
124	0	0	0	0

660E30" 32624E60

FIG. 3

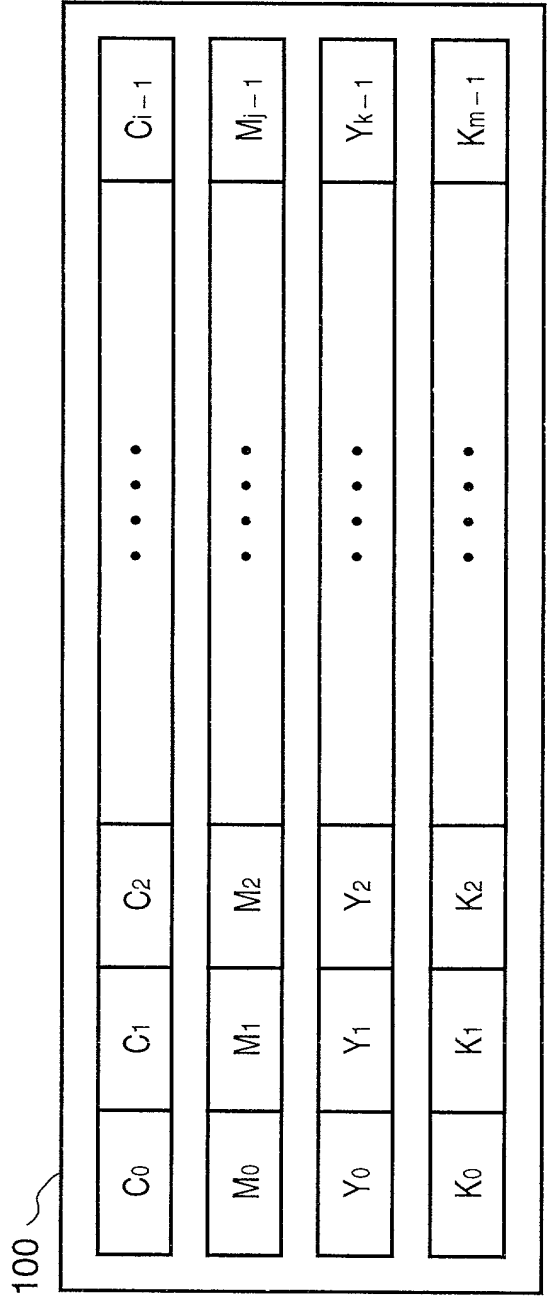
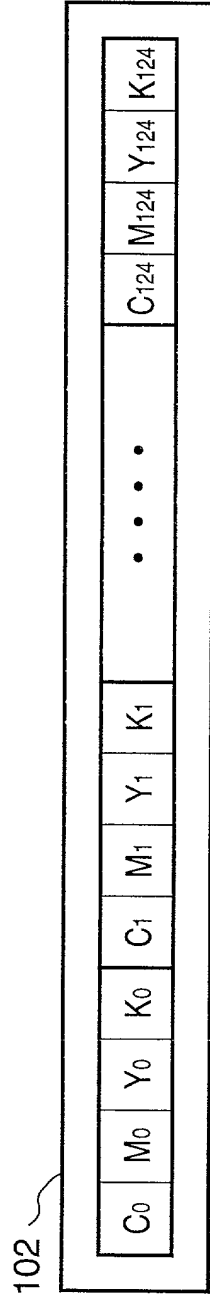
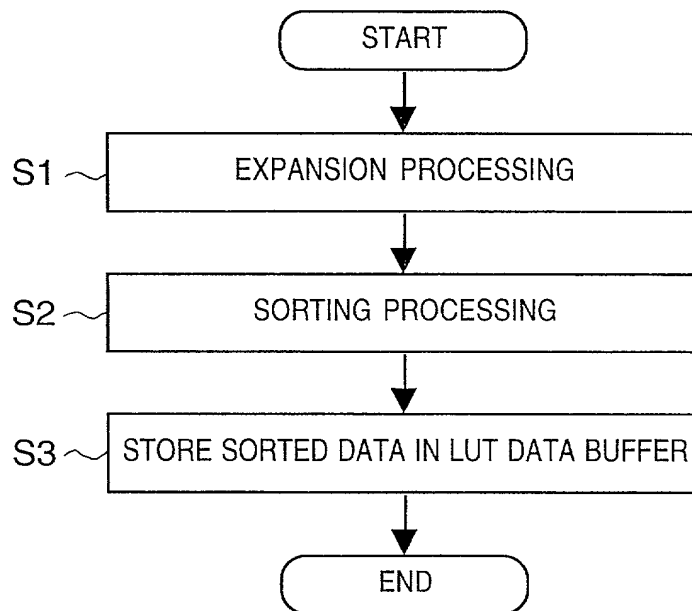
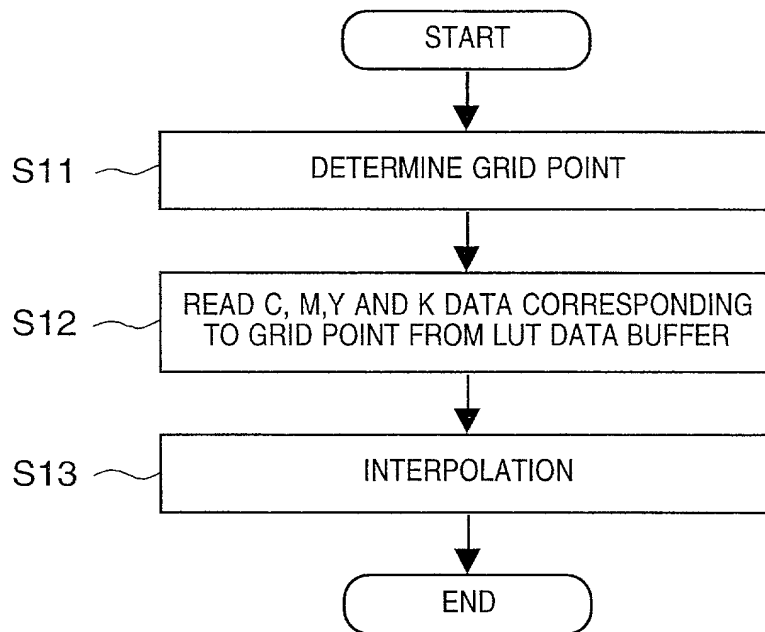


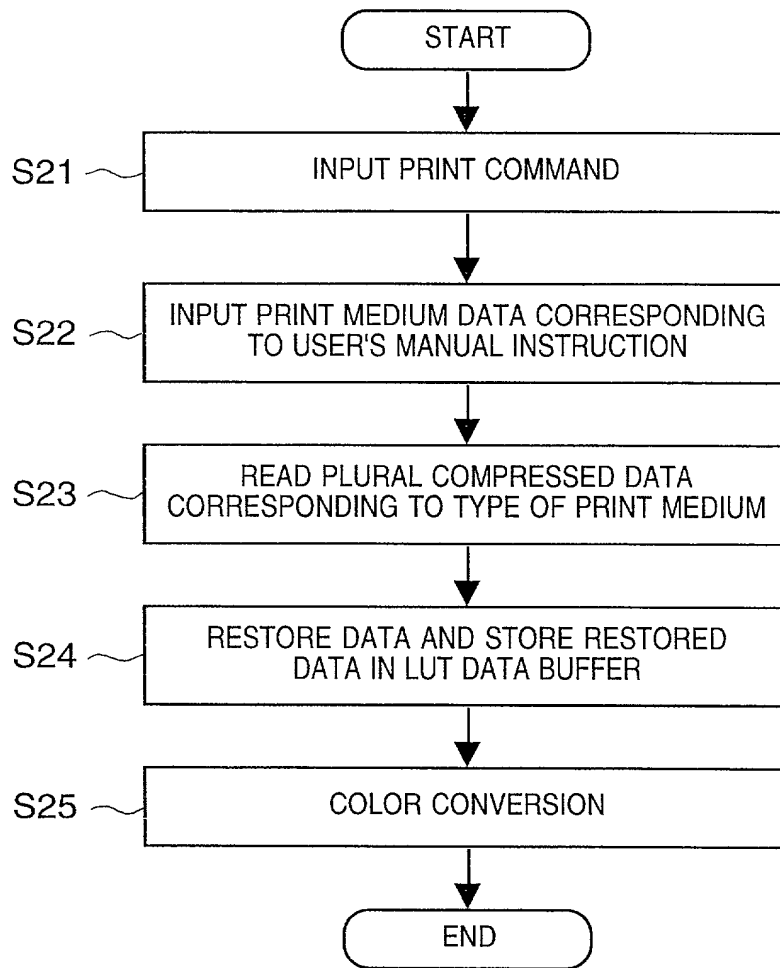


FIG. 4



**FIG. 5**

**FIG. 6**

**FIG. 7**

**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY  
FOR PATENT APPLICATION**  
(Page 1)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled IMAGE PROCESSING APPARATUS AND METHOD

the specification of which ☒ is attached hereto ☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as United States Application No. or PCT International Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or §365(b), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT international application which designates at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)</u>	<u>(Yes/No) Priority Claimed</u>
Japan	10-187741	July 2, 1998	Yes

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)</u>	<u>Status (Patented, Pending, Abandoned)</u>
N/A		

I hereby appoint the practitioners associated with the firm and Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to the address associated with that Customer Number:

**FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO**  
**Customer Number: 05514**

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full Name of Sole or First Inventor KAZUYOSHI SUMIUCHI

Inventor's signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Citizen/Subject of Japan

Residence 17-28C-101, Miyauchi 2-chome, Nakahara-ku,  
Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken, Japan

Post Office Address c/o CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA  
30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, Japan